

85. Relevant regional agencies could assist coastal countries in improving the scientific, technological, professional and related institutional capacities.

- (a) Identify existing capabilities and existing facilities within the countries of the region; determine the needs of human resources, the scientific and technical infrastructure required and potential for expansion in regional marine and coastal areas research, training, management and technologies.
- (b) Establish and maintain regional centres capable of assisting countries in analysing information and assessing the principal environmental problems, in reinforcing surveillance and implementing environmental impact assessment and monitoring programmes with predictive capabilities.
- (c) Prepare national and regional contingency and emergency plans, standard techniques for monitoring species and habitats and develop geographic information systems for spatial planning in coastal areas. To establish the appropriate legislation to protect the marine and coastal ecosystems.
- (d) Create special programmes to assist island States to integrate environment and development in the planning process for their limited areas and resources.
- (e) Establish programmes on marine environmental education and enhance public awareness of the role of the marine environment for society.(68)

[C.1 HIGH SEAS][HIGH SEAS AND NATIONAL JURISDICTION]

Management Related

86. States [must] effectively monitor and control fishing activities of their nationals vessels and crews thereof to ensure the conservation of the resources, compliance with applicable conservation and management rules, complete and accurate reporting of catches and effort, and [avoidance][minimisation] of incidental catch.

87. States [must] ensure that vessels authorized to fly their flag comply with the [applicable] conservation and management rules adopted by competent international [or regional] organizations or, where no such organization exists, through other [international] arrangements.

88. States [must] establish penalties under domestic law, and take legal action against their nationals, vessels and crews thereof, for any violation of [applicable] rules adopted by competent international [or regional] organizations or, where no such organizations exist, through other [international] arrangements, whether such violations are committed directly or through resort to techniques such as the reflagging of vessels in foreign countries. States must take similar action for any violation of domestically instituted conservation and management rules.

89. States whose nationals or vessels fish in the same area of the high seas [must] cooperate to establish international [or regional] arrangements or organizations to ensure sustainable and optimally developed fisheries through effective conservation and management regimes, including as appropriate [reciprocal inspection and] enforcement systems and dispute settlement mechanisms.